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International Court of Justice

H0661-0002

Notice.

Not to be publicized until presented before the tribunal in open court and then only that portion actually submitted as evidence.

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Nicht zu veroeffentlichen vor Darlegung vor dem Gericht (Tribunal) in oeffentlicher Sitzung und dann nur jener Teil, welcher tatsaechlich zur Beweisfuehrung uebermittelt wurde.

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I certify that none of the documents included herein have been denied by the tribunal and that this document book has been examined with the prosecution in accordance with the ruling of the tribunal dated 4 April 1946.

Je certifie qu'aucun des documents ci-inclus n'a été contesté par le Tribunal, et que ce livre de documents a été examiné par le Ministère Public suivant les règles du Tribunal, en date du 4 Avril 1946.

Ich bestaetige, dass keine der hierin enthaltenen Dokumente vom Gerichtshof abgelehnt wurden und dass dieses Dokumentenbuch gemeinsam mit der Anklagevertretung durchgesehen wurde, in Uebereinstimmung mit der Entscheidung des Gerichtshofes vom 4. April 1946.

F. Seidl

Signature of Counsel

Signature de l'Avocat

Unterschrift des Verteidigers

Frank's Diary
Frank Ex. 10

(Page 1
of Orig)

Prosecution USA - 173 - 2233 A (USSR - 223

Meeting of the department chiefs 1939/1940 Pages, 23 - 24
Registrations 10.5.1940

The Governor General hereafter touches the question concerning compulsory labor conscription of Poles. On account of the pressure by the Reich it has now been ordered, as not sufficient laborers volunteered for service in the German Reich, that pressure may be applied. This compulsion means the possibility of arresting Poles of both sexes, male as well as female. On account of this action, a certain unrest has arisen, which according to individual reports is spreading very rapidly, and which could lead to difficulties in all territories, General Field Marshal GOERING some time ago referred in his great speech to the necessity of sending 1 million laborers to the Reich. 160,000 so far have been delivered. Certainly great difficulties had to be overcome. Therefore it is advisable to consult with District and City Executives concerning the execution of this compulsion, so that from the start, one can be certain that these actions will at least be of some use. Arresting young Poles when they are leaving churches and movies would lead to an ever-rising nervous state among the Poles. He, from his part did not object, if the ablebodied, frequently loafing trash would be collected from the streets. The best means would be to arrange a raid and it would be entirely legal to stop a Pole on the street and question him, as to his doings, where he was employed, etc.

Standartenfuehrer SHHULZ, states that forced detentions have never occured as yet, as they should wait first for the outcome of the new decree. Refugees coming from the Soviet territory have been stopped to report for work in the Reich.

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 The Governor General refers to the fact that the Poles would be deported immediately from the Warthegau if possible into the Reich. This also had to be done with Poles, who came from Soviet Russia, Rumania, Hungary, etc., so far as they were able to work.

Reichshauptamtsleiter Dr. FRAUENDORFER mentions that from his section no forced actions have been executed. The question has also been talked over with all competent authorities. In this decree was mentioned especially that at first hardships should be avoided if possible. Furthermore he had established that the measures of compulsion reported have either not occured at all or at least have been strongly exaggerated.

The Governor General requests in any case to take notice of the fact that the compulsion to work should be applied very carefully. Rumors as to forcible arrests should be traced immediately.

2233-PS

FRANK's Diary, Working Sessions 1940 February - November

INTERVIEW

of the Governor General by the correspondent for the "Voelkische Beobachter" KLEISS, 6 February 1940.

Page 1

On 6 February 1940 the Governor General was interviewed by the "Voelkische Beobachter" correspondent Mr. KLEISS. The interview began at 2115 hours and was held on informal lines. The Governor General and his guest talked in a conversational manner over a glass of wine. The Director of the Reich Main Office (Reichshauptamtsleiter) Dr. GASSNER and the Castle Governor (Schlosshauptmann) BUCHNER were also present.

Page 3

KLEISS: One was sent to me from Berlin, the other from Prague. I was asked about it. - Perhaps it would also be interesting to work out the difference between the Protectorate and the General Government?

" I can tell you of a striking material difference. In PRAGUE, for example, big red posters were displayed stating that 7 Czechs have been shot today. Then I said to myself: if I were to display a poster for every seven Poles who had been shot, all the woods of Poland would not be sufficient for the manufacture of the paper for such posters. - Yes, we had to act ruthlessly. However, by now things have already calmed a great deal. It is really horrible, Poland has been completely split up, divided in such a way as it has never been before. This time it is completely different.

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..... The German administration has also earned great credit in combatting epidemics. I defy anyone to do as we did and make over 700 000 protective immunizations free of charge among the whole population which was in any way endangered, with the result

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(Page 4 of Orig.)

that epidemic situation had never before been so favorable in the territory of the General Government, even according to the statements of Polish doctors. – The total of executions in the General Government does not exceed in any way the number of death sentences in all the other countries which are at war. Those are all ridiculous rumours like the assertion that the churches had been closed. That this is not the case, everyone can see for himself....

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Reich Office Director (Reichsamtsleiter) Dr. Gassner: I request permission for this interview to appear in the Warsaw-Zeitung (Warschauer Zeitung).

Governor General Dr. Frank No, I am absolutely against that. It is a typical matter for the Reich.

INDICTMENT USA - 271 (2233-PS)

FRANK's Diary 1940 Volume IV Page 1156 Entries of
19 December 1940

The GOVERNOR GENERAL takes part in the Christmas celebration of the 1st Guard Battalion (Wachtbataillon) CRACOW. (Inf.Agt.645).

Lt.Col. von TASCHAMMER und OSTEN accompanied the Governor General to the barracks of the Guard Battalion, where the Governor General was received by the Battalion Commander, Captain MAURER.

The Governor General presented his picture, with a dedication, to Captain MAURER.

Captain MAURER thanked the Governor General sincerely for being present.

The Governor General then addressed the following speech to the soldiers of the Guard Battalion:

Captain, Professor MAURER,

Comrades!

I would like to express my particular satisfaction that it has been possible for us to have a soldiers' Christmas celebration together today. I have been just longing to be with soldiers once again. For it is not too easy for an officer of troops engaged in combat to be suddenly ordered to take over an administrative task.

And another thing the Fuehrer said to me in great earnestness a few days ago, was that the old Japanese proverb should still hold true which states: After victory, fasten the helmet tighter. Comrades, we will never again be a weak Reich. The armed forces will represent the crowning point of our communal education. Just as the National Socialist German Worker's Party is the

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crowning point of the social, political and idealogical leadership, so the armed forces will also be the embodiment of military education, the proud and fine attitude of our people. And you can say: You have participated as soldiers. I am very happy about this hour of the armed forces, because it links all of us together. Some of you have a mother or parents at home, others their wife, their bride-to-be, their brother or their children. They will now be thinking of you in the course of all these weeks, and they will say to themselves: My God, there he is now over in Poland, where there are so many lice and Jews; maybe he is starving or freezing; perhaps he doesn't dare to write. It would perhaps be quite nice, if we sent a picture to the loved ones at home and if we told them: well, it is no longer so bad with the like and Jews, things here in the General Government have already changed somewhat and improved. Naturally, I could neither exterminate all the lice, nor all the Jews in the course of one year (Hilarity). But as time goes on and above all if you cooperate with me, this will be achieved all right. After all, it is not necessary for us to do everything within a year and at once, because what would there be left for those to do who come after us ?

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Prosecution 2233-PS - P - USA - 611 (USSR - 223)

FRANK's Diary 1941, Volume III. Entries of 9 September 1941

Pages 820, 821, 830, 831 .

1100, Conference in the "Koenigssall" of the Castle.

Present:

The Governor General
President WESTERKAMP
President Dr. EMMERICH
and others.

Page 821
The Governor General opens the conference with the remark that the very important question, was up for discussion as to how the General Government considering the determination of its own requirements, however small they might be and however greatly they could be reduced, could handle the manifold demands which were coming in from all possible offices in the Reich. It was necessary to be clear as to which road is to be taken, in order to help everyone to get something, since a complete satisfying of all wishes could not be accomplished.

From the very beginning, he would like to make the assertion that the optimistic attitude of many offices of the Reich that by the expansion of the General Government into Galicia, inexhaustible food reserves are available in the food sector, is absolutely not the case. On the other hand, it must be established that the situation in the Reich and of a supply fantasy, but rather as an expression of a compelling necessity. "Obermedizinalrat Dr. WALBAUM expressed himself about the health situation of the Polish population. Investigations which have been made by his department, have shown that the largest part of the Poles only eat about 600 calories, while the normal requirments of a

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human being amount to 2,200 calories. The Polish population is weakened to the point that it would be an easy victim to typhus. The number of diseased Poles today already amounts to 40 %. In the last week alone, 1,000 new typhus cases have been established officially. "This is until now the highest number. This health situation represents a great danger for the Reich and for the soldiers, arriving in the General Government. A transmission of the plague to the Reich is easily possible. The increase of tuberculosis also gives cause for worry. If the food rations were to be still further decreased, a tremendous increase in the sickness figures could be predicted. The Governor General declares in summing up that no increase would take place through the contemplated introduction of a normal consumer allocation of 1,400 grams of bread per week, but only a return to the former consumer ration which had to be decreased for compelling reasons to 1,050 grams for the time being. Considering the amounts available and requisitioned, it must be stated that the General Government could just get by with bread, potatoes and meat, whereas for the time being a regulated distribution of fat is not to be thought of. He proposes to take the wants reported up to now into consideration as much as possible in the distribution, regardless of the increased demands, very vaguely announced, for 800,000 soldiers and prisoners of war. A meat ration of 100 grams for the normal non-German consumer must absolutely be retained. If necessary, he would make representations in Berlin and explain that it is impossible to supply the meat requirements for the Armed Forces from the General Government. Otherwise, he must refuse responsibility for subsequent developments in the General Government. The General Government has reached the utmost limits of its productive potential. Every further demand, from any place whatsoever,

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for any reason whatsoever, could not be filled. The important thing now is to find a compromise of the demands; reported perhaps in view of the results now developing from the occupation of Russia, we might anticipate them a little in order to be able to keep up morale better through the winter. The General Government, as an administration, must stand over the Polish people not only with pistol in hand, but also with an eye to their welfare. In the agreement between the Fuehrer and the Duce, the principle has been established of caring for the welfare of all peoples of the continent who serve the common tasks. To him also one of these peoples has been entrusted by the Fuehrer. He considers the policy of a thorough degradation of a foreign people a danger for the Reich.

Indictment 2233 - PS - AA - USA - 613

FRANK's Diary, Working Sessions 1943

Notations of 25 January 43, Pages 7,8,9,11,13,14,16,17,18,19,51,52,53

"Top secret"

Working session on 25 January 43 in Castle BELVEDERE at WARSAW

Page 7

Governor General Dr. FRANK:

Mr. state secretary KRUEGER, you know that orders by the Reichsfuehrer SS may only be carried out by you after you have heard from me. In this case it was not done. I regret that you carried out an order of the Reichsfuehrer without, first notifying me in accordance with the Fuehrer's decree. According to this decree, orders of the Reichsfuehrer SS may only be carried out if I first have given my consent. I hope that this is the last time this has been left undone, for I would not want to bother the Fuehrer in every such case. I assume that your time was so limited or that, for some other reasons, you were unable to notify me. It is not possible to ignore Fuehrer decrees and it is out of the question that the Reichsfuehrer's orders should be carried out directly by the Police and the Security while ignoring the man who was installed here by the Fuehrer; or else I am completely superfluous. However, I am glad to hear that the matter has been settled somehow.....

. . . Here we have a typical example of carrying out police projects on the Reichsfuehrer's orders without informing me in accordance with the Fuehrer's decree

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Page 15 complete

and without my approval. That is now and always must be impossible .....

Page 9

State Secretary KRUEGER:

Governor General, I have taken note of your viewpoint and I shall present it to the Reichsfuehrer SS at the opportune moment.

Page 11

...

State Secretary KRUEGER:

Page 13

... The next basic problem which is also connected with the security situation is the task of the Reich Commissioner for the Strengthening of German Ways and Characteristics (Volkstum) .....

Page 16

.....(when shortly before Christmas without further ado we settled the first, ones, approximately 4000, in the Zamosc district, I had an opportunity to talk with these people) I really must say I have never known such gratitude as was shown by these people for having at last found a new home. (Governor General FRANK: If I can possibly arrange it, I shall visit this settlement in the Lublin district during the latter part of February. State Secretary KRUEGER: It is obvious that we will not gain the friendship of the Poles by settling in this area, that is at first in the Lublin districts or the Zamosc District Captaincy (Kreishauptmannschaft). I have already mentioned the need for such a settlement; we had to carry it out. On the other hand, we were reasonable enough not to precipitate these measures.

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page 16

We also have now had our first experience in this field. We have learned ourselves under what difficulties the colonization proceeded, how much opposition was shown to us by the Poles on the other side, and what economic, political and other unfavourable results these measures had in part. With the settling of racial Germans (Volksdeutschen)in this area, we are forced to drive the Poles away.) On the other hand, we have a certain interest in keeping some of the Poles here with us. It is the Poles who in view of their attitude toward us, in view of their achievments and in view of their racial value must not be removed from this area. We shall take those away who represent a burden in this new settlement area. For practical purposes these are the anti-social or inferior elements. They shall be driven away, at first brought into Concentration Camps and then further disposed of for work in the Reich.

From thePolish propagandistic viewpoint, this entire initial project has also resulted unfavourably again.

For the Poles said: after the Jew have been annihilated attempts will be made with the some methods to drive the Poles out of this area and liquidate them just like the Jews. . . .

Governor General Dr. FRANK: May I request that for obvious reasons also measures so tremendously decisive in a political sense shall not be carried out by you alone without consulting me. You did so in the LAMOSE district. Should this problem also become acute in other sections of the General Government. I would request you to discuss it with me first, - - - -

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Governor General Dr. FRANK closes the meeting with the following words:

Gentlemen:

In respect to the progress of today's meeting I wish to express to you all my sincerest gratitude. I consider this meeting one of the most important in the history of the Government General's administration because it represents the balancing of your previous experience in your own areas up to now and brings about a compromise. I am particularly grateful to State Secretary KRUEGER and all the gentlemen of the Police and Security because you have openly called your own worries to our attentions today. I can only assure you that now as before I am greatly interested in the importance of the Police and the Security and shall ardently continue to be so in the future.

The situation of the Reich is very serious and decisive now. The war is beginning to become extremely difficult and to show its serious aspect. The Fuehrer has announced a decree of 16 January in which it was pointed out that everything is to be discontinued which does not immediately and exclusively serve the victory of the German Reich. Everything which in some way can still be mobilized must be employed in the service of the Reich. In connection with the Fuehrer decree a whole line of administrative measures will have to be applied.

No matter which problems were touched today, whether they referred to the execution of the most varied security measures and whether these measures are now necessary in this form, - the decisive result of today's meeting lies in the sphere of administration and leadership:

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(Page 18 complete.)

it has finally been mutually established that there must no longer exist any conflicts and difficulties whatever within the Government General, or future mutual discard due to purposal racial sentiments. And in order to direct the voyage of our administrative ship now and immediately into a proud part, State Secretaries Dr. BUEHLER and KRUEGER are to appear in the castle on 3 February in order that we may jointly discuss the individual measure there. President Dr. LOSACKER will be charged by us to prepare the first measures for the executions of the Fuehrer decree, especially the settlement of those matters which the Governor Generals laid before us yesterday in the way of suggestions, wishes worries and needs.

Gentlemen: Be convinced that this uniform structure of the General Government on which all those who are gathered around this table have worked so splendidly, will actually have the strength to survive these times. The great task which has been put to us is becomming constantly more difficult. Nobody will help us but we are completely dependent upon ourselves, The Fuehrer can only help us as a kind of a administrative island or administrative hedgehog. We must fight for ourselves. Amid all the criticism of our methods which we have heard. You know my fundamental viewpoint. I need not mention it in this circle - but I should like to emphasize one thing: We must not be Squeamish when we hear that 17,000 persons have been shot. These people who have been shot are also just war casualties. When we compare this number to the number of irreplaceable human lives which the German people is continuously sacrificing every day and every hour it is of no account whatsoever.

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(Page 19 complete)

We are now obligated to stand together. Each must have understanding for the other, he must be convinced that he is doing his best.

It is always an essential condition that we do not permit personal laxity to arise. We want to remind ourselves that all of us who are assembled here figure in Mr. ROOSEVELT'S list of war criminals. I have the honor to be Nr. 1 We have all, so to say, become accomplices in a world historical sense. For that reason, particularly, we must band together, we must feel together and it would be ridiculous if we were to have any quarrels of any kind over methods.

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Indictment (U SR - 223)
FRANK's Diary 1943, Volume V, Entry 27 October 1943.

Pages 1164 - 1165

Conference concerning the security situation. Present are: Staatssekretaer Dr. BUEHLER, Staatssekretaer Dr. BOEPPLE, the Governors Dr. FISCHER, Dr. WAECHTER, KUNDT, and Dr. WENDLER, SS-Oberfuehren-BIERKAMP, Brig. Gen. of the Police GRUENWALD, the Plenipotentiary Dr. REUBER and Regierungsdirektor Dr. SCHMIDT.

SS-Oberfuehrer BIERKAMP declared the following: The security situation caused great alarm especially so in WARSAW. The central office of the national resistance movement was located in WARSAW while in the other districts merely subordinate groups existed. Therefore the main attention of the SD was centered first of all on WARSAW. The national resistance movement tried to make connections towards all sides and was in the position to strike at any moment. But it did not desire to do so for the time being. The Communists follow their aim to stir up the population by terroristic measures.

The national resistance movement has come into a difficult conflict by the decree of the German administration and the reprisal measures initiated. They have entered upon negotiations with the government in exile in LONDON concerning its future behaviour, but have received no answer until now. One may believe that the decision is being left to the resistance movement in the country. It also contacted the SD; apparently it desired to see the renunciation of terroristic measures against Germans. It declared that we only worked into the hands of the Communists with our measures ; the wave of terror would increase steadily and lead to an uprising.

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Of course the Communists would not be prevented from further terror acts by the German measures. One could only counter them by catching the Communist leaders and terror groups and crushing them. For this purpose street patrols were set up which would immediately try the arrested people by martial law courts (Standgericht). Of course a lot of innocent people would be arrested in this procedure, but all of those would be released again. Such action must not become a mere seizure action for the labor commitment.

In Warsaw a great number of individuals have been arrested who were armed with all kinds of weapons, even with hand-grenades. Many couriers have been caught. The measures introduced will be further improved. Unfortunately a lack of qualified manpower for carrying out such actions is noticeable.

The security police have in their hands many persons who have committed criminal offenses since 10 October against the decree of the same date. They have been sentenced to death and will be shot to expiate for their crimes. Their names will be made known to the population by posters ... stating that certain persons may expect to be pardoned if no more murders of Germans will occur. For one German murdered 10 of these Poles will be executed, and the same goes for Ukrainians respectively. For offenses of the national resistance movement Communists will not be shot and vice versa. If the findings are not clear Communists criminals will be shot.

The decree of 10 October has already achieved a certain pacification, and the murders of Germans in Warsaw have decreased.

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Indictment - USSR - 223

FRANK's Diary 1944, Leitz-file, entries of 18 March 1944

Pages 22, 24, 38, 39

Plant meeting of the German staff of the Airplane motor works. After the opening of the plant meeting by the plant - superintendant (Betriebsobmann) the Governor General takes the floor and makes the following speech:.....

.....that should also be a great satisfaction to the Polish population, and it should mean that we understand everything that is humane, for we Germans have always been humane.....

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.....We deal with Poles here, a people that we face with great reserve, but which has now during the war developed into a very important factor of German resistance, thanks to the sensible German leadership principles. Hundreds of thousands of Poles, men and women, are actively working in the General Government, day and night, exerting their last strength for the fulfilment of German war tasks. It was only right that we have done so. I once said: there is no need for it that the heads of the Poles should roll, but it is that much more important that the wheels in this country should roll, that they should move; for that alone is what Germany needs. If I had come to the Fuehrer and had said: My Fuehrer, I report that I have again exterminated 150.000 Poles, - then he would have said: all right, if it has been necessary, - but unfortunately the railroads are at a standstill, the whole country is full of sabotage, every day another assassination takes place, - that can not go on. But thus I am glad that we can say:

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the factories are working, the farmers bring their harvest, the food supply achievements are increasing, because we have carried out a sensible humane European nationality policy (Volkstumspolitik) in this country. I know that we, and I myself in particular, have been suspected of having been friends of the Poles .....

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... To me the only thing that mattered from the beginning on was to secure this country for the duration of the war, which from the very start I judged to last longer than just a year or two. That requires that one treat the country with care. One can secure from a cow either her milk or her meat; if I want the milk, I have to keep the cow alive. The same holds for a conquered country. If I take everything away from a country then I cannot expect any achievements from it any more; but if I want achievements, then I must treat it carefully, I must give it schools, churches, concerts, I must secure food for it and take care of it, and as time goes on, give it the feeling that if the population has loyally fought in the European defensive war against Bolshevism, the German people will once say: now we shall end our fight with the Poles, in the future you shall continue your work honestly under German leadership, we shall not interfere with your cultural matters. This is the aim of my national policy (Volkstumspolitik).

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Prosecution 2233-PS-BB-USA-295 (USSR - 223)

FRANK'S diary 1944/45, Leih-File 1.1.44 - 28.2.44 and 16.1.45 - 29.3.45

Entries of 14.1.44 pages 17,23,24,25,26

Page 17

Induction of Governor Dr. von BURGSDORFF into his new office as District Post Commander (Distriktstandortsfuehrer) of the district of CRACOW in the sessions room of the District Post Command at STEFANSPLATZ 9. After a short resume Chief Section Leader by (Hauptabschnittsleiter) STAHL of the history of the District Post, the Governor General made the following address to the political leaders and members of the District Post Command.

Page 23

I would also have preferred to remain with my unit, my regiment from which I was called away by then Fuehrer on 15 Sept. 1939, with my company of which no man is alive today, then to perform this feat of magic namely, to be the representative of an empire (Reich), but in reality to have to be a man encumbered with cares. You will be able to judge what an example like ADOLF HITLER means to me, who has to bear for all of us that which I have to bear on a small scale. If we look profoundly into the situation of the General Government and when we hear again from Reichsfuehrer SS HIMMLER, That the General Government is the only, really successfully working territory - in all the others he has only great worries-then that must fill all of us, and you too, my fellow party members with great satisfaction.

At that time when, I received the order from the Fuehrer to build up some kind of order out of that part of Poland which was not immediately incorporated in the Reich, I first of all had to think of a system for the state, of calling into life a Government, governors, courts, all kinds of offices, authorities, etc., which could in some way construct a certain order out of what was then in a complete State of collapse.

H0661-0024

And half a year after I had called this into life, the thought came to me, how can I bring the Party in here? I considered the party then as a sphere of work (Arbeitsbereich), and I can very well say, that the idea of the creation of a sphere of work, elaborated by myself has prevailed even in its inner structure. I told the deputy of the Fuehrer, Rudolf HESS, about it at that time, and he approved it. Because Reich Leader BORMANN also has confirmed it many times, I know that this structure is for obvious reasons the only possible one which we can give to the Party here. For we are one percent of the total population. The Germans of this area are so thinly settled that if we wanted to establish a completely independent party organization here, alongside the state but completely disconnected from it, we would have neither the men nor the energy. The main point is not to find a definitive structure. Once we have won the war, then, as far as I am concerned, the Poles, the Ukrainians, and whoever else is hanging around here can be made into mincemeat at will But at this moment the only important thing is whether we succeed in preserving quiet, order, work and discipline among almost 15 millions of a hostile people which is organizing against us. If we do not succeed then perhaps I can triumphantly say, I have killed 2 million Polaks. But whether the trains will then be running to the Eastern Front, whether the monopoly plants, which delivered 500,000 liters of Vodka every month and so and so many millions of cigarettes, will be working, whether the food sources and agriculture from which alone we have delivered 450,000 tons of wheat to the Reich will still be assured, that is quite another story.

H0661 - 0025

Policy is more than power. Power is a ridiculous elementary thing. Statecraft begins where powers leaves off. When out of urgent necessity, I have to give up 3 police battalions from this area to fill the gaps at the front - just such an urgent request for help came to me today - this means that I am reducing the coefficient of this area by 3 Police battalions. This I can only do, if, so to speak, I can count on the population to a certain extent if today I don't give any more to eat to the 150,000 Poles who are running the Eastern Railway, if I do not clothe them any more, grant them no security of life, - the 5000 Germans whom I have on the Eastern Railway will not make a single train run. I won't mention the factories. Do you know, that we are producing additional valuable armaments and munitions for the German Reich amounting to 1,5 billion zloty annually?

This cannot be accomplished just by saying: I command, I want this done, if he doesn't want to do it, I'll shoot him; Rubbish - I can shoot anybody; there's no art to that, I am not a friend of the Poles, but I am responsible that no rebellion arises in the rear of the German Eastern Front in this area. If I give the Poles something to eat, if I leave them their churches, give them schools, I am doing this not because I am a friend of the Poles, but as a responsible politician in this area, and I won't tolerate anybody opening his trap in this matter. He who has no responsibility can easily talk.

.....I eliminated a tough opposition in this country last year. For years people have worked against me on the grounds that I was too soft, that I was a friend of the Poles etc., that I couldn't understand the meaning of powers, etc. The opponents of this view have done

H0661-0026

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of Orig)
Considerable damage to us. For years they have spread the most terrible atrocity stories about our area in false reports to the Reich and all possible places. I came through in this struggle not only because as an former peasant boy of Old Bavaria, I have nerves like a calf halter, but also because I know perfectly that the road I am taking is the right one. Since nobody copied my General Government, and I know no method that would have been better than the one I followed, I knew that I would win - and I have won. The opposition of this country has been eleminated along with the recall of its leader.

H0661-0028

2233-PS

FRANK's Diary 1939 Page 1

Entries of 25 Oct 1939

At the beginning of the war Reich Minister Dr. FRANK was with the 4th Machine Gun Company (E) of the 9th Infantry Regiment in POTSDAM, as Reserve Lieutenant. He was ordered to report for conferences to the General Field Marshal and then to the Fuehrer.

On 12 Sept 1939 Reich Minister Dr. FRANK proceeded to ROSENBERG in Silesia to the special train of the General Field Marshal and on 15 Sept to the Fuehrer Headquarters at GOGOLIN.

On 15 Sept 1939 the Fuehrer issued an oral order to Reich Minister Dr. FRANK to take over the entire civilian administration in the occupied former Polish territories in the capacity of Higher Administrative Chief (Oberverwaltungschef). the present subordination to the Military Commander, necessitated for the time being by the effective military administration should be lifted as soon as possible.

Immediately after his return to BERLIN, Dr. FRANK started out on the preliminary work and after numerous consultations with the individual Ministries, he appointed an organizational staff. After written confirmation of his commission by the Fuehrer, Reich Minister Dr. FRANK commenced on his official transactions in POSEN. Annexation of large territories to the Reich necessitated his moving to LODZ.

H0661-0029

(Page 29
of Orig.) Military rule ended on 25 Oct. 1939. At this time Reich Minister Dr. FRANK took over the administration of the General Government, in directly subordinate position to the Fuehrer, as Governor General of the Occupied Polish Territories.

H0661-0030

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.2233-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

2233-PS

FRANK's Diary 1939 Page 4 Entries of 28 Oct. 1939

"Oberregierungsrat" SCHEPERS has been appointed to represent the interests of the General Government in BERLIN and there to emphasize the importance of the maintenance of the General Government's vitality.

H0661 - 0031

2233 - PS

FRANK's Diary Page 45 Entries of 8 Nov. 1939

Country Farm Leader ("Landesbauernfuehrer") KOERNER reported on agricultural questions: The General Government needed an additional 200,000 tons of grain and 50-60,000 tons of sugar. A surplus of feed-grain and potatoes existed (200,000tons). The addition of grain was not difficult, since Western Prussia and POSEN had a surplus of 350,000 tons. The production there could be increased considerably. A central office for the importation of grain from the Reich should be established. The increased price for grain from the Reigh could be balanced by the export of poultry, ~~etc.~~ In most of the areas 80% of normal field orders have been filled. The Fuehrer has decide , even against DARRE's wish, that the Reich should make more grain available to the General Government.

H0661-0032

(Page 321
of Orig.)

FRANK's Diary 1939 Page 57 Entries of 10 Nov.1939

Country Farm Leader ("Landesbauernfuehrer") KOERNER presents his Nutrition Plan to the Governor General and receives the order to negotiate with the Food Ministry for a weekly supply of 5000 tons of grain. The difference in price between Polish and German grain would be covered by State funds of the General Government.

H0661 – 0033

of org.

Division Chiefs' Meeting 1939/1940 Pages 5-7 Entry of 8 March 1940

The Governor General.

One thing is certain, the authority of the General Government as the representive of the will of the Fuehrer and the Reich is indeed strong, and I never left a doubt that I do not permit this authority to be trifled with .

****

This was all the more necessary since efforts in that direction had alresdy gained a hold in lawmaking agencies. I remind you of the decree for the confiscation of Polish State property, which Field Marshal Goering signed along with a hundred other letters. The General Government was also included in this decree. Upon my complaints against this, Field Marshal Goering then ordered on 12 Feb. 1940 that that decree would not be applicable in the General Government and that accordingly the decree of the General Government which was issued on 15 November would still be valid. The same goes for the attempt made by the SS on the 15 or 16 Dec. 1939, at which time the Reichs-Fuehrer SS wanted to issue the order, effective also in the General Government, for all art treasures and other valuables to be awarded to the SS. On my complaint this decree also was withdrawn. The same held true and still holds true for the repeated efforts of the office of Eastern Trusteeship (#Treuhandstille Ost"), and Mr. Winkler, to get a foothold of authority somehow in our General Govnrnment. In this instance, too, the Field Marshal finnally decided on 12 Feb. 1940 that the Office of the Eastern Trusteeship no longer had the slightest business in the General Government.

H0661 – 0034

FRANK'S .Diary Government meeting 1943. E v: 20.4.1943
Page 1-42

GOVERNMENT MEETING

In the Koenigssaal of the Burg at CRACOW 20 April 1943

Page 1

Attendants

The Governor General

State Secretary Dr. BUEHLER

State Secretary Dr. BOEHLIE and others

H0661 - 0035

2233 - PS

Division Chiefs' Meeting 1939/1940 Pages 11 - 12 Entry 8 March 1940

The Governor General:

In close connection with that is the actual governing of Poland. The Fuehrer ordered me to regard the General Government as the home of the Polish people. According to that, no Germanization policy of any kind is possible. I request that in your offices you strickly adhere to a bi-lingual system; I also ask you to make certain at the District and Kreis Main Offices Hauptmannschaften that this security of Polish private life shall in no way be threatened by acts of violence. According to the above we have, in a way, received a trusteeship over the Polish people from the Fuehrer. The Fuehrer counts on this policy towards the Poles in the event of future disagreements with the Western powers. The imperial consciousness that today is rising every where in the Reich and that has found its first expression in the General Government, makes it our duty to safeguard for non-german races, and nations under the rule of the German Reich, the individuality of their way of life, as long as it is compatible with the interests of the German people. Otherwise, we would discourage other nations from coming under German protection. It is evident that in this respect we have certain obligations here also. Accordingly the situation is that a complete change took place in this respect. That shall leave its mark on the most varied fields. To a certain extent

H0661 - 0036

we shall again tolerate certain educational facilities for the Poles. In the fields of medical and technical professional studies, We shall again authorize final examinations in the universities.. We shall again start the specialized school system of the people going to such an extent that they should reach the approximate level of the lowest grade of the German technical secondary school.

H0661 - 0037

2233 - PS

Division Chief's Meeting 1939/1940 Page 13 Entry of 8 March 1940.

The Governer General:

At any rate, the arbitrary rule of certain offices shall have to be broken. I request, first of all, that you take vigorous steps to see that officials who come from the Reich and who still have the idea that the General Government is an asylum for departments which are hungry for loot are disabused of that idea at its very first appearance. It is clear that this change in the essential conditions for handling the Poles necessarily had to come.

H0661 - 0038

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Session of Departmental Chiefs 1939/1940 Page 34 Entry of 19 Jan. 40.

Dr. WALBAUM: The status of public health in General Government is satisfactory. Much has already been accomplished in this field. In Warsaw alone 700 000 typhus injections have been given. This is a monstrous total, even for German conditions; it actually is a record. We have also succeeded in mastering typhus or at least in reducing it. Tyhus is considerably decreasing. In any case it can be seen from this by what dangers we are constantly being threatened. I have therefore also suggested to use official physicians (Amtsaerzte) down to the level of the district office (Kreishauptmannschaften). Regarding the great number of workers whom we employ we must also see to their being deloused within certain periods of time. However the number of delousing plants is still limited. I would recommend the establishment of delousing plants in the indiviual districts. There cannot be too many of them. At present we have about half a dozen delousing plants; however, we need at least 30, and of those two each in LUBLIN and RADOM. A plant is about to be established at RADOM. The costs total approximately 10.000 RM. This matter must not be allowed to fail because of the costs involved; the money in this case will prove to be a good investment.

H0661 - 0039

(Page 42, lines 1-3 incl.)

Session of Department Chiefs 1939/1940 Page 24-25 Entries of

10 May 1940

Lines 16-22 incl.

The Governor General orders that the most severe measures be taken against trustees who are found guilty of having committed any irregularities. Previously to the appointment of a trustee the most painstaking investigations of his personal affairs must be made, excerpts of violations of the law code must be demanded, etc.

H0661-0040

2233-PS

FRANK's Diary 1940 Volume I Page 95 Entry of 19 February 1940

...Furthermore, the Governor General is of the opinion that the requirements for the official use of Polish law will increase. Some kind of Polish Government or Ruling Council would probably be devised, and the leader of the Polish judicial system would then be charged with such a task. A trustworthy Pole would have to be appointed to the Polish Law Section.

FRANK's Diary 1940 Volume I Page 93 / 94 Entry of 19 February 1940

... After the conclusion of the discussions about the decrees the Governor General points out the appropriateness of having the press report on these decree, and to show thereby that the Germans do not intervene in inner political legal affairs. It was of importance to determine that the Polish people could live by the Law to which it was entitled. If Polish law was to be used now, then it would continue to develop as any other Law-system would .....

H0661-0041

The Governor General expresses in this connection the wish of Field Marshal General GOERING, to establish the German administration in such a way that Polish life as such be secured. WARSAW should not give the impressive of a city becoming a subject of Germanization, but rather that WARSAW according to the Fuehrer's will should be one of the cities, which within the framework of the constitution intended for Poland should continue to exist as a Polish community organization. Any Germanizatio or spreading of Teutonism was to be dropped completely. Subsesquently, especially in the communal sector to which WARSAW now mainly belonged the Polish self-administration should appear in practice as possible. Signs of the Eastern Railway (Ostbahn) as well as the names of streets and stores signs should never convey the impression, that a forcible tendency towards Germanization was taking place. Whatever is being done here is done by order of the Reich and the Fuehrer, and the whole world may watch it. Wherever police control is necessary as for example in the listing of prices, the German language should be used primarily. In the case of decrees the Polish text must always be published. Proclamations in German are to be issued only if they are solely addressed to Germans living in WARSAW. Furthermore the possibility should exist for the other minority groups which had lived in Poland, to receive equal treatment, which applies above all to the Ukrainians. Here we should proceed in such a way that towards the outside a certain loosening up should take place.

H0661 - 0042

FRANK's Diary 1940 Volume I Page 132 Entry of 26 February 1940

. . . The Governor General points out in this connection that the universities and high schools have been closed. However, for the duration it would become impossible to prevent the continuation of medical education. The Polish trade school system should also be brought under way again, and that by participation of the city.

2233 - PS

(Page 54
of Orig)

FRANK's Diary 1940 Volume 1 Page 148 - 149 Entry of 1 March 1940

Discussion with Oberregierungsrat SCHULTE - WISSERMANN.

Oberregierungsrat SCHULTE - WISSERMANN answers the questions of the Governor General by stating that he had been active for 12 years with the Price Commissioner. He had directed the Price Administration Offices at COBLENZ until 1938 and then taken over the Price Administration Offices at VIENNA.

The Governor General introduces Oberregierungsrat SCHULTE - WISSERMANN to the tasks of his office with detailed explanations. He had taken over the General Government in a completely in balanced economic condition. All values had already been lost more or less. His main concern was the maintainance of the Zlotyarate of exchange in a way that it would not sink indefinitely and further to introduce a vigorous policy of price control. In his position Oberregierungsrat SCHULTE - WISSERMANN will have the direct authority towards him to call his attention to critical situations, to suggest decrees, to give plenipotentiary powers, etc. The principle would not be shaken by the fact that the General Government would become an equalized State by 1 April. However, he would purposely use the "Emissions bank" for certain extraordinary tasks, which then would find their place in the extraordinary household. Futhermore he was attempting to maintain the Zloty at approximately its present level. The food question also had its effect in this matter in so far as the grain delivered by the Reich would have to be paid for.

H0661 - 0043

H0661-0044

2233 - PS

Frank's Diary 1940 Volume I Page 154 Entry of 1 March 1940

. . . The Governor General announces in this connection that the directive had now been issued to leave an open road for the Polish development as far as this was possible within the interests of the German Reich. The present attitude was that the General Government was the home of the Polish people.

H0661-0045

2233 - PS

FRANK's Diary 1940 Volume I Page 171 Entry of 6 March 1940

During the discussion the question of the deportation of Polish farm workers to the Reich is being mentioned. In this connection Dr. FRAUENDORFER points outh that workers from the LUBLIN area never went to the Reich previously, from which naturally certain difficulties will result. In addition, numerous letters have arrived that farm workers in the Reich have sent to their families in which the Polish farm workers speak very favorably about their treatment in the Reich.

H0661-0046

2233-PS

FRANK's Diary 1940 Volume I, Page 196 Entries of 12 March 1940

On the conference about the question of the Polish farm workers and their treatment in the Reich among other things:

On Friday, 12 March 1940, afternoon, 1600 hours in Berlin, Regierstrasse.

Present: Governor General Dr. FRANK
General BUERMANN
Ministerialdirektor HARMENING
Reichsobmann BEHRENDT
Specialist (Referent) in the Reich Ministry for Food and Agriculture REICHART
Specialist (Referent) MATZKE
the Governor General's delegate
Dr. NEUBER

Governor General Dr. FRANK describes the question of placing Polish farm workers in Germany as extraordinarily difficult.

Page 197

Governor General Dr. FRANK emphasizes that, although one could get a sufficient number of workers together by force, after the methods of the slave trade, by using a sufficient number of police and by procuring sufficient means of transportation, the use of propaganda, however, for a number of reasons, deserve preference, under all the circumstances. It is important that the people be able to send money to their families in Poland. The letters in which the Polish workers express their satisfaction about their quarters etc. in Germany, should be published.

H0661 - 0047

2233-PS

FRANK's Diary 1940, Volume I, Pages 32, 221

Entries of 19 April 1940

Page 32

Reception of a General Delegation in the Flag Room of the Castle.

Present: The Governor General
Governor Dr. WAECHTER
Reich Office Director (Reichsleiter) Dr. Frhr. du PREL
Editor in Chief (Hauptschriftleiter) ZARSKE
Dr. DRESSLER
Dr. ARLT
Dr. GASSNER and
a number of representatives of the press.

.....

The Governor General replies:

Page 321.

..... We did not come into this country to appress, but to secure for every race ('Stamm) which pursues its work peacefully and loyally fulfils its duties as citizens, freedom, faith, property and work. I am gladly prepared to receive the wishes and problems of the GORALEN, for I know what a healthy, strong and loyal race of the population of the General Government the GORALEN represent. We shall safeguard their property, their faith, their costumes and their characteristics and hope that the race of the GORALEN will be well off in the General Government.

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H0661 - 0048

FRANK's Diary 1940, Volume II, Pages 344, 345

Entries of 23 April 1940

Page 344

The Governor General then gets to talk about the trustee system (Treuhandwesen) which according to his opinion is absolutely unclear. The danger exist here that a trustee in all probability does not think of himself last.

Brigadier General (Generalmajor) BUTHRMANN points out that in CRACOW alone there are 750 trustees (Treuhaender), in the entire district CRACOW 3,000.

The Governor General cannot realize the necessity for such a large number of trustees in face of the fact that many enterprises could be managed by Poles. The General Government was only pursuing the aim of offering the Polish nation protection in the economic respect also. He would almost be willing to assume that one can achieve better result with Poles than with autocratic trustees.....

H0661-0049

 (Page 70, lines 1 to 12, incl.)

2233-PS

FRANK's Diary 1940, Volume II, Pages 529, 530, 531, 532

Entries of 25 May 1940.

Page 529

The Governor General receives the President of the Polish Court of Appeals for the district RADOM, BRONSCHINSKI with the President of the Senate and the Judges for

Page 530

The acceptance of the report about the conclusion of the preparations for the opening of the Polish court of appeals, President BRONSCHINSKI:

Mr. Governor General!

H0661 - 0050

(Page 71
of orig)

May 25, 1940

(Page 71, lines 6 to 17 incl.)

In this connection, the Governor General takes the floor:

Gentlemen,

..... The war which the Fuehrer had to wage with the Polish republic of Versailles, was not a war against the Polish people as whose representatives you stand here now. People are mostly innocent in wars. Therefore I declare to you that, insofar as it can be compatible in any way with the power and necessities of war of the German Reich, the loyal attitude, which forms itself in an internal Polish judicial decision can be sure of the protection of the Fuehrer and the Reich. The protection of the Reich over the Polish people in this German zone of interest means for you the possibility to develop faithfully according to the heritage of your people.

2233 - PS

H0661-0051

FRANK's Diary 1940 Vol II Page 613 Entry of 18 June 1940

Page 613

Conference with State Secretary Dr. MUEHLMANN and Hofrat WATZKE. On the occasion of the transfer of the affairs of the direction of the Department for Science, Cultive and Popular Education the basic questions of all educational matters in the General Government as a whole will be discussed.

The Governor General orders that by about 10 July a full report on the work of the Department to date shall be submitted to him. At the same time a joint discussion shall be held on all educational questions of the General Government with the leaders of the educational departments at the District Chiefs.

Regarding the Jewish elementry schools, the Governor General decrees that the system in force in the German Reich in the sphere of Jewish education be also used in the General Government. Accordingly the Elders of the Councils shall have permission to maintain schools for Jewish children at their own expense, under constant surveillance of the German authorities.

As a Supplement to the Polish elementary school education technical education shall be allowed for Poles also. Accordingly Poles will be abbe to have a technical education on the lined of a simple German technical school. The same shall apply for technical education in all branches of arts, and crafts especially in the field of music and painting, etd.

Furthermore, the Governor General decrees the return of the State Educational Buildings, still being administered by the trustee office, to the administration of the Department of Culture and Education. For this purpose the Division Chief Hofrat WATZKE shall submit to the Governor General a specially written application with exact details of the petition.

H0661-0052

2233-PS

(Page 75, Lines 1 to 8 incl.)

FRANK's Diary 1940 Vol. III July - September

Pages 653, 654, 655

Conference with Ministerialrat PLODOCK and Ministerialdirigent Dr. EMMERICH.

Subject of the conference: the deeds of conveyance signed or to be signed with regard to the large former State factories.

H0661-0053

(Page 76, lines 4 to 16 incl.)

The Governor General finally ordered that the draft of an order for the execution and securing of economic administration in the state industries of the General Government be submitted to him. In this order it must be laid down that the industries which had been under trusteeship and which until the beginning of the war were the property of the Polish State, are now state industries of the General Government. In all these cases, on applications of a state authority in the General Government, the General Government and/or the Governor General must alone be registered as the legal succesor of the Polish State.

H0661-0054

2233 - PS

FRANK's Diary 1940 Vol.III July - September

Page 692

Reception of General von KUECHLER in presence of General of the Infantry Freiherr von GIENANTH, Maj.Gen.BRAUNER, Lt.Col.von TSCHAMMER und OSTEN and an adjutant.

.....

Then the Governor General referred to the still existing food difficulties in the General Government and asked the General to see that the newly arrived troops with their provisioning and other requirements did not place a burden on the food situation of the General Government. Above all, every kind of confiscation should cease.

H0661-0055

(Page 80, lines 3 - 24, incl.)

p. 738

Conference with State Secretary Dr.BUEHLER and Councillor of the Court of Appeals (Oberlandesgerichtsrat) Dr. WEH.

State Secretary Dr. BUEHLER pointed out that a representative of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces would negotiate with him in the near future concerning the establishment of army training grounds, causing the Governor General to state that he would still have to reserve his decision in this question. The first thing to be determined would have to be whether army training grounds were to be established at all, in view of the Fuehrer's decree of 8 July, according to which the entire territory of the General Government was to be treated with great care. Furthermore he, as Governor General would have to know exactly where these army training grounds were going to be established, what area they would cover and whether an official request would be submitted to him. In addition, he had strong initial misgivings against the proposed introduction of a resettlement corporation (Umsiedlungsgesellschaft) into this project. Property rights of the territory would have to remain vested in the General Government.Confiscation could only take place provided that the property rights of the General Government were respected.

H0661-0056

(Page 81, Lines 3 - 24, incl.)

p. 798

Conference with Department Head Dr.FRAUENDORFER.

pp. 799 -800

The Governor General has issued the following instructions:

Councillor of the Court of Appeals (Oberlandesgerichtsrat) Dr. MEH is hereby charged with submitting a legal opinion which will establish once and for all and with sovereign authority, in the name of the General-Government that all title to property of the former Polish state is to be considered as having been transferred to the General Government, in accordance with the well-known decree of the Governor General concerning confiscation of Polish state property. It is to be stipulated that specifically title of the Polish state as to buildings, plants, and to real estate of all kinds is transferred to the General Government. This transfer is to be carried out formally now by the Department "Interior" in concurrence with the Department of Justice in the Registers of Deeds, etc.

p. 800

It should further be stipulated that the German Reich does not own property in the General Government on the legal basis that Polish state property has been taken over ...

H0661-0057

(Page 85, Lines 1 - 8, incl.)

2233 -PS

FRANK'S DIARY 1940, VOLUME III JULY - SEPTEMBER

p. 819

Conference of the Governor General with Senior Medical Councillor (Obermedizinalrat) Dr. WALBAUM and Dr. FRANKE.

Dr. WALBAUM submits a statistical tabulation of the development of epidemics during the past 2 periods of three months each, and remarks in this connection:

H0661-0058

Dr. WALBAUM then also takes up the subject of a Medical Academy, the establishment of which is planned for the near future.

The Governor General states in this connection that, if the Academy is being planned as an institution of the General Government a budget would have to be prepared. By mid-October a detailed plan would have to be submitted, explaining the Academy's expenditures, living expenses, personnel requirements, and buildings needed.

H0661-0059

2233 - PS

FRANK'S 1940 DIARY VOLUME III JULY - SEPTEMBER

(Page 89, Lines 1-15, incl.)

P.865:

Reception of Reichsbank Vice-President PUHL in the Presence of State Secretary Dr. BUEHLER, Reichsbank Manager (Reichsbankdirigent) Dr. PAERSCH and Senior Government Counciller (Oberregierungsrat) VON STREIT.

P. 869 - 870:

The Governor-General further states that first of all, they had succeeded in mastering price policy. Until a short while ago, there had actually only been a black market. But they had now succeeded, anyway, in establishing price for bread, eggs, and meat. In this field, conditions in the Goverment-General had improved considerably, in comparison with conditions prevailing in January.

H0661-0060

2233 - PS

FRANK's Diary 1940 Volume III July September

(Page 90, line 1 to 4 incl.)

p. 909-10

Solemn installation of the "Metropolitan" DIONYSIUS as spiritual head of the Orthodox Church of the General Government.....

H0661-0061

(Page 91, line 14 to end incl)

To this the Governor General replies:

In the name of the Fuehrer and of the Reich I accept this statement of the Metropolitan. I am stirred by the significance of this historical hour which is the occasion for dedicating for the first time a Bishop of Ukrainian nationality. I am convinced that this will benefit the people living in the General Government. I wish to assure the gentlemen that I will support you also in the acts necessary for the preparation of this inauguration, and especially that I will guarantee the personal safety of the Bishop, now as previously, with all energy. May it be for the benefit of the Church, a Church which has lived through so many sad days, but which can now look forward to a happier future under the protection of the German Reich.

H0661-0062

2233 - PS

FRANK's Diary 1940 Volume IV, Page 922, Entry of 5 Oct 40.

. . . The Governor General is being called for by the Chief of the Department of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda of the District WARSAW, Regierungsrat OHLENBUSCH, and proceeds to the mass rally of the NSDAP in the building of the "ROMA".

Page 930

The Governor General states:

. . . A tremendous program of intensifying agriculture for the purpose of securing the nutritional basis has been begun. A large construction program has already been carried out for many months without interruptions. Entire city districts arise under the leadership of the Germans in this territory. Roads are widened, railroads reestablished, the postal communications improved to a modern status, and therefore the value of the work in this territory is being secured to an increasing extent.

H0661-0063

2233-PS

FRANK's Diary 1940 Volume IV, Entries of 9 October 1940

Page 963

Festive Opening of the RADOM Autumn Fair...

From the Speech of the Governor General:

Pages 966 - 967

The mission toward the Polish population is mentioned frequently. I should like to say one thing here: The leadership by Germans in this territory, ordered by the Fuehrer, means that this territory, of the General Government is secured for the German Reich as the living space (Lebensraum) for the Polish population. It is clear that we neither want to denationalize nor shall we Germanize. The Poles should absolutely be able to develop according to their mode of life and their characteristic peculiarities of their inclinations, under the condition that they recognize the order commanded by the Fuehrer in this area unconditionally and have realized once and for all that the play with the independence with sovereignty will be for all time that of the Fuehrer of the German Reich. And no other! But we also want to give to the Poles in this area economic opportunities. That is appropriate; it is in the interest of all who live in this area, it is also in the interest of the German Reich; for the work potential of this population has already proved itself to a great extent, and I do not want to fail to recognize in my capacity as the highest chief of the administration of the entire area the partly very loyal attitude of thousands of Polish officials and employees, who have been in the service of the German administration a year already . . .

H0661-0064

2233 - PS

FRANK's Diary 1940 Volume IV Page 994, Entry of 17 October 1940

. . . In connection to the conference, Unterstaatsekretaer KUNDT reports about a ordinance of the District Chief of WARSAW, according to which Polish blocks of houses are to be cleared for the purpose of creating a German quarter in WARSAW. He wants born in mind that such an ordinance violates the wish of the Governor General, according to which the right of ownership of the Polish population must be safeguarded.

The Governor General directs Unterstaatsekretaer KUNDT to notify the WARSAW office that this ordinance is rescinded, effective immediately.

H0661-0065

2233 - PS

FRANK'S Diary 1940, Volume IV pages 1026-1027. Entry of 27.Oct. 1940

Discussion with Reich Labor Minister SELDTE.

The Governor General then started talk about the conversation which he had with the Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor on 2 Oct. In the course of the conversation the Fuehrer showed interest in the relationship between the General Government and the Reich, particularly in the question of renumeration of the Polish workers in the Reich. He the Governor General had protested to the Fuehrer that the pay of the Polish laborers had been reduced by 50 %. This pay had furthermore been used for purposes contrary to the spirit of this exchange of labor forces. Particularly was the fact that a large part of the salary of these Polish laborers is being used for the creation of a social security with the effect that the General Government had to care for those families the bread-winners of which worked in the Reich.

H0661-0066

2233 - PS

FRANK's Diary 1940, Volume IV, Pages 1029, 1030

Entries of 27 Oct. 1940
From a conversation with Reich Labor Minister SELDTE.

. . . . . Reich-Minister SELDTE considers it appropriate to have a prominent representative of the Governor General present the laborers view-point on this question in a session of all the competent authorities. He, the Reich Labor Minister, anyway, was absolutely ready of his own conviction at any time to fully represent the wishes of the Governor General. Nevertheless, as responsible minister be also had to consider the needs of the German Reich and it was his task to govern the commitment of the entire labor force of the German Reich.

The Governor General does not consider it necessary, to buy these more distant constitutional and nationality questions at this time in connection with the present problem. It was very possible to use certain means of coercion for one year but one would not succeed in sending them back to the Reich again next year, unless the Polish workers already in the Reich were kept there by force. But even this was not an agreeable state of affairs since the General Government would financially suffer very much under it and resistance from the Reich might also become necessary in the field under the circumstances.

H0661-0067

(Page 103, lines 1 to 5 incl.)

2233 - PS

FRANK's Diary 1940, page 1085, Volume IV.

Entries of 29 Nov 194[illegible]

Discussion with departmental president Hofrat WATZKE.

Hofrat WATZKE reports the development of the school-system in the General Government.

H0661-0068

(Page 104, lines 1 to 12 incl.)

The Governor General refuses to grant this permission, as it can only be obtained with the agreement of the Department of Education

Hofrat WATZKE further declares that the office of the Reichsleiters ROSENBERG was at the present time making efforts to confiscate the so called Polish Library in PARIS for the Ahnenerbe (Ancestor's herritage) in BERLIN. The Department of Education held the opinion that the contents of this Polish library belonged to the State Library in WARSAW, as there were already 17000 Volumes in WARSAW.

Page 1088

The Governor General orders that steps for the transfer of this Polish Library from PARIS to WARSAW be taken immediately...

H0661-0069

2233 - PS

FRANK'S Diary 1940 Volume IV Pages 1111 to 1112

Entry of 2 December 1940

Conference with Staassekretaer Dr. Buehler.

Subject of the conference is the question of the resettlement of Poles.

Staatssekretaer Dr. BUEHLER is also of the opinion that one must negotiare in this question fundamentally.

According to reports received by him the farm workers from the Reich arrive in the General Government partly in an utterly desperate condition.

The Governor General requests Staatssekretaer Dr. BUEHLER to see to it that exact facts about such occurrences should be recorded.

H0661-0070

2233-PS

FRANK's Diary, labor meeting 1940 January - October

Meeting 21 January 1940 Page 1, 4

Conference

about immediate measures concerning price regulations and currency.

CRACOW City, January 21, 1940, 11 o'clock.

Present:

Governor General Dr. FRANK, Reich Minister Dr. SEYSS - INQUART, MinDir. Dr. BUEHLER, Brig. Gen. BUEHLMANN, Geheimrat ZETSCHKE and others.

Governor General Dr. FRANK: I called the gentlemen together today on Sunday in order to consult about measures with immediate results in the line of price regulations and currency It is about time, to finish a development which in the long run could be disastrous. It is necessary to create normal conditions in the line of price regulation and currency with the utmost speed.

Page 4

Governor General Dr. FRANK: One has to count here on concrete matters. The Armed Forces are of the opinion that they have to take out of this country as much as possible. We have to clean up with the impresseion prevailing in Berlin that Poles are swimming in fat, butter and eggs. We must immediately come out with price regulations for food products; otherwise everything swims away from us.....

H0661-0071

2233 - ps

Frank's Diary, Work Conferences 1940 January- October

Economic Convention of 6 and 7 June 1940
Pages 1, 6, 7, 8

The Governor General, Reich Minister Dr. FRANK opens the convention with the following speech:

Page 6

.....This looting activity has already a much greater effect. But I must state here: after the most difficult negotiations and by the influence of my entire personality, I succeeded in restricting somewhat the looting activity of the Berlinncentral agencies. Abouw all, General Field Marshall GOERING has always helped me in this. If we could live at all here on our own, then this must be traced back to the six months of hard struggle which I have waged in BERLIN for the accomplishment of the General Government's own economic policy.

.....I will destroy these looting enterprises however camouflaged they may be by God knows what kind of authority. And I shall treat the small trustees (Treuhaender) in the same manner as the corporations if they do not give in to the necessities. No loot can be accumulated in this area, serious work is to be performed here in the service of the community of our hard fighting German people. There will be private advantage here. This War Ministry which camouflages itself here under the most different insignia, will be removed. Neither do I tolerate that any public authorites attempt to open stores here or to administer such as trustrees, and do that in the form of any kind of corporation or formation or the devil knows in what form.

H0661-0072

2233-PS

FRANK's Diary, Work Conferences 1940 January - October

Conference of the Economic Council on Saturday, 15 June 1940, at 1000 hours.

Pages 1,4,5

As an introduction, the Governor General stated:

Page 4

. . . The further problem which we must solve consists of our reaching a clarification of the relations to the Polish population. We must make it clear: shall we consider the entire Polish population as disowned and decide that no Pole may purchase or increase private property, shall the Pole remain to be realestate owner and owner of a business and shall he be able at all to develop any kind of activity in the economic field. If we affirm this question, then the other question arises at once: Shall one continue with this trustee mal-administration, or shall one proceed to a clarification of this existence of trustees? What shall this clarification be like? How shall the supplying of the Polish population proceed? Shall mass feeding at cheap prices be made available for the Polish population at an increasing extent, or shall the supplying of the individual household be put into the foreground? How shall we act in the face of all the problems. Shall trusteeship be fully avoided, or tolerated only under certain conditions?

H0661-0073

that are connected with the price and wage relations, especially towards the Polish population? What about the Jewish trade? Shall the Jewish business remain? All these questions must be acted on . We cannot constantly change back and forth in the twilight of the use of National Socialist principles and the retention of Polish legal principles. A clear situation must be created here. We must ask ourselves: How far can we go in the applying of National Socialist principles towards the Poles, and how far must we let them continue to exist in their economy.From the period of looting we must come to a regulated form of management. This is all the more necessary, beaause this regulation is an important part of the economic plan and has great importance in relationship to the Reich. Here it must also be said: If the Reich has only demands to make from the General Government and does not want to compensate for it, then this will result in an absolute collapse of a regulated economic relationship between the Reich and the General Government. It will be necessary to stop the looting character of the Reich and say a regulated economy is in the process of reconstruction here, and therefore according to regulated economic principles a recompensation by the Reich must take place. The viewpoint of this economic territory's dependency from the Reich is especially noteworthy, for it is the Alpha and Omega of our entire economic wisdom.....

H0661-0074

2233-PS

FRANK's Diary, Work Conferences 1940 February - November

Work Convention

of the Department Leaders, District

and City Chiefs (Kreishauptmaenner und

Stadthauptmaenner) of the RADOM District

24 and 25 February 1940

Page 1

Session of 24 February 1940

Opened: 1745 hours.

At first Governor Dr. LASCH welcomes in the name of the participants the Governor General as well as the District Chiefs Dr. WAECHTER and ZOERNER, the Chief of the Armaments Inspectorate Major General (Generalleutnant) von BARCHHAUSEN, and others, and then continues:

Mr. Governor General

Our Labor Department has a great task. Is it not our task to see to it that Polish workers go to the Reich as farm workers and farm helpers as replacements for the manpower shortage in order to work for the cultivation of German soil. We are in the fortunate position to report to you that until this hour 12,000 farm workers have already been brought to the Reich from the RADOM District, who will there be a considerable help, supporting farmers in the cultivation of their soil. In the procurement of these men, interesting incidents have taken place. Some came from the country from a distance of 70 kilometers, to the place from which the train left. In some localities, hundreds of men reported and went with enthusiasm to the trains which would bring them to Germany. But in the cities, in contrast to the volunteer spirit of those coming from the country, we have made worse experiences. It appears that enemy propaganda has made considerable progress here.

H0661-0075

(Page 116 of Orig.)

In some cases we could determine that if such recruited workers deserted and then were recaptured and asked why they did it, hy they stated that they had heard that in Germany the trains of Polish farm workers would be bombed by English flyers. Others heard that they would be employed in the war industry in Germany and not in agriculture, etc. With the aid of clever propaganda we succeeded in having Polish workers still report, and we believe that in any case we will be able to send a large number, perhaps 100,000, from the RADOM District to the Reich as farm workers.

Continuation of the Work Convention on 25 February 1940.

After that the Governor General made the following statements:

Page 13

Therefore, I again summarize all the details.

1. The General Government comprises that part of the German Reich. . . .
2. This territory has been designated by the Fuehrer as the home of the Polish people. This has been impressed upon me in BERLIN again and again by the Fuehrer and by Field Marshal General GOERING, that the territory would not be turned over to Germanization. It is to be safeguarded as the home of the Polish people. It shall comprise a life reservation made available for the Polish nation in the name of the German people. This rule is being violated very frequently. In the name of the Reich I must object to it, perhaps you do not want to tolerate any more business inscriptions in Polish language or that as is being done by the railroad.

H0661-0076

the time tables or train designations appear in the German language only. Do not forget that such action would be one of the most decisive mistakes which we could make to the disadvantage of the Fuehrer. I want to state with absolute clarity that such an artificial Germanizing tendency in this territory would contradict the task given to us by the Fuehrer. I therefore ask you to see to it that especially the railroads, the post office and the public offices absolutely retain bi-lingualism in all proclamations, notices and official regulations.

3. According to the directives given to us the Polish laws continue to apply according to the decree issued by the Fuehrer. ...

If however I am to promote those who produce, then I must see to it that an opportunity for work is being secured for at least the Polish workers and farmers. Therefore, I must secure for him his working wage, but I must also assure that he receives the food he needs, for it. I must follow a price policy, but I also have to consider in this price policy the question of currency exchange, thus I must make it clear for myself how I protect the Zloty. Then again, I need a somehow levelled economic balance in the General Government, I must ask myself where I can get the Poles for the places of production and how it is possible to secure the trade balance by export from the General Government.

Thus from one of these three factors alone a new reconstruction will result. If I am to secure the places of production, then I must secure the agrarian soil. I must protect it, I must protect the forests, the houses, the factories, and beyond that, the cities and villages in which this work takes place. I must also continue to put all means of transportation into the service of this cause. .....

H0661-0077

..... I should want to point out that all attempts which have been made by the various central authorities to demote the General Government gradually to the rank of a "Reichsstatthalterei", are to be considered as complete failures. May I remind you that a decree about the confiscation of Polish national wealth has suddenly appeared in the Reichsgesetzblatt. On my urgent protest against this decree, Field Marshal General GOERING had admitted orally and in writing as well that his decree naturally did not apply to the General Government, and that the decree and the executive of the General Government would remain. May I remind you of the SS decree of 16 December of last year which ordered the confiscation of Art-treasures by the SS. As a result of my intervention against it, it has also been ordered that this decree of 16 December is not to be considered applicable to the General Government. Further, Field Marshal General GOERING has decreed on 12 February of this year that the Trustee office East (Treuhandstelle Ost) did not have any authority in the General Government.

..... And here I should like to tell you one thing: The Fuehrer has expressedly urged me to secure the self-administration of the Poles as far as possible. It must be guaranteed and it is also in our interest that the "Woits" and the lower levels of authority of the smaller mayors and village elders (Schulze) be taken from among the Poles under all circumstances.

H0661-0078

(Page 119, lines 1-17 incl.)

2233 - PS

FRANK's Diary, working sessions 1940 February - November

Session

of the Reich Defense Committee at the Palace Bruehl, WARSAW.

Saturday 2 March 1940.

Page 8

. . . I had a talk again with the Fuehrer for almost 2½ hours the day before yesterday, in the Reich Chancellery, concerning the Eastern problems and can only say: The Fuehrer adheres fixedly to this aim. The General Government is first of all intended to be the home of the Poles, of those Poles who under German supreme power, but not as German citizens are to be given a sort of reservation here. Consequently in this General Government region above all there exists no Germanization tendency which in any way includes the Polish people. I want to point out most emphatically, Gentlemen, that it would be a serious violation of the principles of the Leadership policy of this tendency were to be expressed in any violent form.....

H0661-0079

(Page 120, lines 16 - 27 incl.)

The General Government - and this must be said with great emphasis - does not represent a province of the German Reich ....

....In the ministries in BERLIN the idea has not yet peneptrated that in the case of the General Government it is a question of an authority of its own with its own competence. The tendency to consider the General Government as a sort of annex or a sort of secondary governorship is very clearly traceable namely, unfortunately, to the military party....

.....In general the food sitiuation in many large areas of this country is catastrophic. If the German Reich does not give uninterrupted help, the greatest difficulties will arise.....

H0661-0080

(Page 121, lines 1-5 incl.)

The food situation forces us to initiate a far-seeing plan for the demands on the harvests. This plan for the demands on the harvests requires transport of seed, transport of artificial furtilizers, and the importing of agricultural machines; but above all safe-guarding the lives of the Polish farmers.....

H0661-0081

(Page 128, lines 1 - 7 incl.)

2233 - PS

FRANK's Diary, working sessions 1940 February - November

Official meeting

of the District and City Captains (Kreis- and Stadthauptmaenner)

of the District of LUBLIN, Lublin 4 March 1940

Page 1

Minutes of the official meeting of the District- and City Captains of the District of LUBLIN on 4 March 1940, 1800 hours, at LUBLIN.

(Page 128, lines 20 to 28 incl.)

Page 8

The Governor General put forward for consideration whether by a suitable application of the "Compulsory Labor Order " (Arbeitspflicht-verordnung), slight coercion could not be exercized. He declined the issue, demanded by Berlin, of a new decree with special coercive measures and threats of punishment. Measures, which might cause a stir outside, must be avoided. The forcible dispatch of people had everything against it.

H0661-0082

Page 13

Then the Governor General began to speak and made the following statements:

... The settlement of Poles, Jews and Gypsis is a vital question for their district. It is indescribable, what ideas have grown in the Reich - e.g. that the region of the General Government east of the VISTULA is intended more and more as a sort of Jewish reservation. The following is certain: Field-Marshal GOERING made the decision in the presence of the Reichsfuehrer SS HIMMLER on 12 February in KARINHALL that no resettlement action of any kind may be undertaken in the General Government without previous permission by the Governor General for every individual resettlement action. Thus, the Governor General has at last been given the possibility of interpelating positively in this matter, and I have now the Fuehrer's authority and that of the Field-Marshal to stop such trains of evacuees if the situation in the General Government demands it, above all where military transport is concerned. By this the guarantee is also given that in the future such resettlements can no longer take place on foot. In general the great resettlement idea has been quite given up. One has entirely got away from the idea that 7½ million Poles can be gradually transported into the General Government. It is now only a question of the deportation from the Reich of approximately 100 to 120,000 Poles, about 30,000 gypsis and a number of Jews to be determined at will; for the ultimate goal is to make the German Reich clean of Jews (judenrein). That this cannot be done in one year, and especially not under conditions of war, is realised even in Berlin. But this was among the most difficult struggles which we have had to fight.

H0661-0083

Page 19

.....I have spoken again to the Fuehrer and the Field-Marshal, and can safely say that my opinions has been completely accepted here. There were two cases lately in which attempts in a perceptible form were made by BERLIN to sway our authority. The first was the decree of 16 December concerning the confiscation of art treasures, and the second was the interpolation of the Trustee Office East (Treuhandstelle Ost) into the administration of the confiscated Polish state property. I am able to say today that upon my protest, the Reichsfuehrer SS cancelled his decree because legally void, and also that Field Marshal GOERING confirmed to me in writing that the decree which he issued, and in which the General Government was included, is legally void and that therefore my decree concerning the confiscation of the Polish state property remains in force, and that the Trustee Office East is not to participate in any way whatsoever.

Page 20

.....If the Fuehrer had wanted a different way, he could have taken it. Therefore I must ask you above all to resist all wild requisition actions, all those wild uses of force, the running around the country with troops and armed masses, who believe they can enforce their own will because they are armed, with the most effective weapon, the appeal to the Fuehrer.....

Page 21

.....If the Fuehrer has decided that the General Government shall be the home of the Poles, you can see from that that the General Government has a tremendous world-historic mission to fulfil. No one can play with these words of the Fuehrer.

H0661-0084

We are not authorized to make any criticism on this change of course which has taken place. We have to guarantee some sort of order for the Poles. We may not allow the authority of the Reich to be used for improper purposes of coercive actions which in the end will have a detrimental effect on the respect for the Fuehrer and the Reich. This district must be moulded more and more into this definite form. I will help every one here, and every one of you can be sure that I will represent him in a comradely as well as an authoritative way. At the conclusion of my statements, I do not want to leave you with a bitter taste in your mouth. I do not want to make any further criticism on what has happened here. But I also do not mean that I will tolerate a continuation of the legally irregular occurrences wich have been reported to me in connection with requisitioning as a wild action here or there. Let us see to it that by maintaining personal contacts, from now on in the future a common way for the orderly security of command is adopted. You, Governor, now take upon yourself the heavy responsiblility guaranteeing this in my name here. You are man enough to prevail against everyone.

H0661-0085

2233-PS

FRANK's Diary, labor meeting 1940

March - October

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1. General Meeting

of the economic council of the General Government on Thursday, 31 Oct 1940 at the Government building in CRACOW.

Page 1

The General Governor opened the meeting with the following speech:

Page 3

The Fuehrer told me in the Reich Chancellery upon my report his opinion concerning this matter. You know it from many reports which I have already given you. But never yet has the Fuehrer so plainly singled out a few points of view as a short time ago. The Fuehrer gave first the General Government the character of a vassal country of the German Reich. The Fuehrer wanted to point out with it, that the General Government will lead in far off future periods of time a life independent from that of the German Reich. He was answered my question especially as to a customs union between the General Government and the German Reich in an absolutely unequivocable way, in that he said a custom or currency union, a common basis of all salary conditions in both fields would be exactly the opposite of what the General Government was supposed to do .....

..... Furthermore the Fuehrer agreed with me in my argument, that all this was known, but that the practice of the Reich would look in reality entirely differently, with extreme emphasis - gentlemen, you know the Fuehrer, when he is enraged about something - , when I said to him that the manner in which the German Reich tried to solve this Polish Labor question, is impossible .....

Page 5

If you compare now the practice of the Reich as to the Polish laborers during the first 12 months of the General Government with these expositions of the Fuehrer; what a discrepancy between the reality and the intentions of the Fuehrer !

H0661-0086

(Page 138 of Orig.)

The Fuehrer stated his opinion according to my wish to other personalities who happened to be present at the Reich Chancellory, he explained his opinion unquestionably and absolutely clearly. That also results from the decision of the Fuehrer of October 2. The whole systematic treatment of the Poles in the Reich is impossible. It is impossible to send the Poles into the Reich so that the money is pocketed or so that the poles receive only low wages and then the state finances of the General Government have to make up for it in order to feed the working families left in the General Government.

..... It should be taken care of accordingly - the Fuehrer thought so that for those laborers who are allotted to be so-called professional seasonal laborers in the Reich, security will be guaranteed as to their lifes ,their families, and also the existence of their small farms and gardens which they own here. The Fuehrer as a matter of interest has expressively spoken of the acknowledgment of the interests of those family menbers of the workers by the General Government . One of th main tasks is to see that these families are satisfied and pacified , so that the man who is away can have the feeling of certainty that he can send his wages home add be sure that the family receives this amount.

Pages 51, 52

The Governor General is of the opinion that all progress in the economic-political development of the General Government do not need to be emphasized as long as this fundamental question of at least an approximately sufficient supply of the workers had not been settled. This Question would absolutely have to be placed in the foreground for the planning of an economy in the General Government. A system would have to be estabished and it should be arranged that beginning on approximately the 1 January 1941.

H0661-0087

(Page 139
of Orig.)

..... a basic solution of this wage problem could be found. As an immediate measure the distribution of textiles would have to be started, even at the expense of public industries. .....

Page 52

The GOVERNOR GENERAL considers it necessary first of all to issue the textiles from stocks at an absolutely reasonable price for the workers. Further better subsistence for the workers would have to be provided by special allotment of food from the Reich. Up to January of next year a general system of special rations would then have to be proceeded with.

Page 66

The GOVERNOR GENERAL concludes the meeting with the following words: ..... If we can speak of economic planning here at all then it is only because this basic principle is evidently proved that public use - here in the fullest sense public use also by the whole population of the country - comes before individual use. The State in the General-Government cannot be endangered because of economic reasons; and to be able to confirm this circumstance signifies in itself a pleasant fact in relation to the liberal principle, according to which state leadership was only an appendix to economic order.

If we limit ourselves to the principal points of view we find in the foreground the consideration of the whole situation of the population with the possibilities of development introduced by the authorities of the General Government. This requires first of all a solution of the labor and wage question on the basis of the report of the Department President Dr. FRAUENDORFER, secondly a solution of the problem of the entire situation of the agrarian population.

H0661-0088

(Pages 140, lines 1 to 7 incl.)

Pursuant to the report of the State Farm Leader (Landesbauernfuehrer) KOERNER and thirdly it requires a [illegible] securing of the situation of the urban population pursuant to the report of Bankdirigent Dr. PAERSCH. If these questions would be dealt with in a special convention of the economic council, then this already may well be a decisive keystone for the development of the second year.

H0661-0089

2233 - PS

FRANK's Diary 1941, Volume I, Page 115, Entry of 27 January 1941

Reception of the Reich Minister for Finance, Court SCHWERIN VON KROSIGK, at the castle.

Staatssekretaer Dr. BUEHLER welcomes the Reich Minister for Finance in the name of the Governor General, who is absent because of sickness, and thanks him for the interest he has shown during the course of his repeated travels in the problems of this area.

Thanks to the efforts of all those working in the General Government an improvement in the economic situation could be noted which had been achieved after surmounting exceptional and unique difficulties. During the entire period of its existence the General Government had supplied, with the utmost conscienciousness, everything the Reich requested to strengthen the German war potential. The request would therefore appear permissible that the Reich should not in the future exceed the limit of demands levied on the General Government which vouchsafed the maintenance of an orderly and healthy economic life in the General Government and, which, after all, would only benefit the Reich.

H0661-0090

2233-PS

Page 149 complete)
of Orig.)

FRANK'S Diary 1941, Volume III, pp. 711, 712, 713

Entries of 1 August 1941

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p. 711

1300 hours - Press - Reception (LWOW)

The representatives of the German and Ukrainian press are introduced to the Governor General.

The Governor General delivers the following address to the representatives of the press.

p. 712

We must immediately tackle the problem of procuring food and clothing for the population, part of which is suffering horrible distress, to satisfy urgent requirements in order to eliminate the damages wrought by the Bolshevist system, to reestablish traffic arteries, etc. We must imbue the entire country with a flaming constructive will.

Thus a great national block of more than 4 million Ukrainians now joins the General Government. At the same time Ukrainian has become the second official and national language of the General Government. All decrees and ordinances of the Governor General as well as of his agencies will be published in German and Ukrainian, but also in Polish so that the Pole who dwells in the country can also find his way around. We do not come here as enemies of the Pole but as protagonists of an orderly constructive will.

H0661-0091

2233 - PS

(Page 151, complete)

FRANK's Diary 1941, Volume III, pp. 777,778,779

Entries of 4 September 1941

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p. 777

At 1630 hours conference with acting Main Division Leader NAUMANN.

p. 778

The Governor General is of the opinion that the meat ration of 100 gramms for the population cannot be reduced. If demands were made from the Reich that order be maintained in the General Government and that efficient workers be available in the plants, then this ration would have to be maintained at all costs; beyond that, an increase in the ration allowance for bread and fats would even have to be brought about.

The Governor General recalls that about 80.000 tons of potatoes were supplied to the Armed Forces last year; in the spring of this year another 40.000 tons were given to the Armed Forces. He had been ordered by the Reich to make sure that the General Government would be integrated as intensively as possible into the economic processes of the Greater German Reich. He had been further ordered to reopen factories and to draw additional hundreds of thousands of workers into the labor market. If this order was to be complied with, then on the other hand people would have to be given food. A clear picture would have to be created about the real intentions of the Reich.

H0661-0092

2233 - PS

(Page 152 of orig., complete)

FRANK's Diary 1941, Volume III, pp. 783, 785

Entries of 4 September 1941

Page 783

At 1735 hours conference with Division President Hofrat WATZKE, Senior Medical Councillor (Obermedizinalrat) Dr. WALBAUM and Ministerialrat Dr. WIEMANN, in the presence of the Plenipotentiary Dr. HEUBER.

Page 785

The Governor General has issued the following decision:
The Governor General rejected the objections of the Finance Division against the establishment of a Medical Academy in CRACOW. The establishment of the Academy is to be initiated immediately. This decision is to be communicated to the Staatssekretaer, to President WATZKE and to the Main Finance Division.

H0661-0093

(Page 156 Lines 1 to 4 incl.)

2233 - PS

FRANK'S Diary 1941 Vol. IV Pages 1085,1086,1081 Entries of 21 Nov.1941

Page 1085

Conference with President Hofrat WATZKE.

H0661-0094

(Page 157 Lines 13 to 25 incl.)

The Governor General desires a quiet but steady building up of the institutions leading to a university. Open discussion should be provided.

Page 1087

The Plans for the building of a techinical school in WARSAW are- according to President WATZKE - so far advanced that work may be started within a few months. The Technical school in Nuernberg, which has branches, has been used as a model to a great extent. The Eastern Railroad (Ostbahn) has already sent him for the second time a report request by Polish high school students. The Governor General wishes these Polish students to be ready after having attended a preparatory course.

H0661-0095

(Page 158 of Orig)

In this connection the GovernorGeneral suggested completion of Polish writings published up to now, for exhibition at the BERLIN press conference.

11 Apr 46

We, JOHN B. ROBINSON, Civ, X-046350, and SGT. ERWIN STREISINGER, 40138067, hereby certify that we are thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original Document.

JOHN B. ROBINSON
Civ., X-046350

SGT. ERWIN STREISINGER
40138067